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THE last number of the JOURNAL for this session will be a double one, and will contain full reports of the closing exercises. Students wishing extra copies to send to their friends will confer a favor by giving the secretary due notice, in order that our issue may be governed accordingly.

BY the time this number reaches our readers the results of the examinations will have been announced, and there will be the usual rejoicing in some quarters and wailing in others. To those who have passed—our congratulations, to the unfortunate ones—our sincere sympathy. The latter must bear in mind the Principal's words at last session's convocation: "Never mind, even tho' you may be plucked, you can come up for a *post mortem*."

IT is to be regretted that the lateness of spring this year has prevented our football clubs from appearing before the public once more before the close of the session. The teams of next year will be weakened by the loss of some of the strongest players, but we trust that there will be sufficient new blood to fill up the vacancies.

THE usual extracts from the calendar for the coming session have been issued, and though intended especially for the use of intending matriculants, they will fully repay the trouble of an inspection by anyone interested in our University. A cursory examination of the different courses as laid out, accompanied with a due amount of contemplation, would have a salutary effect upon a certain number of individuals who have already deserved and received our pity in their persistent efforts to belittle the work done at Queen's. We are pleased to notice that more attention is to be given to the Honor work in English. In this connection we might express a hope that some effort will be made to revive the Law Faculty before another session.

ALTHOUGH it is always a gratification to us to see extracts from the JOURNAL reproduced in the columns of the city papers, we would be far better pleased if the reproductions were not given to the public quite so hastily. Twice at least recently "culls" from the JOURNAL have been printed, published, and read by many in the city before the number from which they were taken had been mailed to subscribers. Last session, too, something very similar was carried on.

More than once items intended for the JOURNAL were appropriated by one of the dailies before it was even in type for our own use. The injustice is rather slight and moreover has, we believe, been the result of a slight carelessness on the part of those in charge of the mailing department rather than anything intentional. However there is no occasion for even that. The only fault we find in such a proceeding as this is that it is characterized by a little too much promptness and if this were suppressed slightly we would have not one word to say.

IT is rather surprising that more of the students of Queen's, or at least of those whose homes are in Kingston, do not attend the annual meetings of the American Canoe Association, which have been held for the last two summers at such a convenient distance from this city. Last August the site of the camp was on Grindstone Island, about twenty miles from Kingston and four from the Thousand Island Park, and such was the satisfaction with that spot that the association was unanimously in favor of a return to it this summer. These gatherings are simply delightful. The two weeks during which the meet lasts are spent in cruising among the islands, fishing, romantic concerts by moonlight around huge crackling bonfires, canoe serenades, and many other very pleasant occupations quite to numerous to recall. Among the two hundred and fifty or three hundred canoeists who are present from all parts of the Dominion and the United States there are students from Toronto University, McGill, Yale, Columbia, Harvard, in fact from nearly all the leading American colleges. At the last two meets Queen's had a few representatives, but not enough, considering the favourable circumstances. We heartily wish that at the coming meeting, which will begin about the last of July, there will be a change

for the better in this respect. It is customary for those who are present from the same city or town to pitch their tents close to one another, often in the form of a semi-circle, if the number of tents is such as would justify such an arrangement, and then a name is given to distinguish that encampment from the others. If those from Queen's who were present last year will put in an appearance again next August, only a few more would be required to form a first-class Queen's College Camp.

MUCH dissatisfaction has been expressed, during the last few sessions, concerning the annual sports held by our Athletic Association. Men are not in a position to train for the different events during the vacation, and few are in condition to make any fair showing on University Day, so that the result is that the prizes are all taken by a few whom nature has more particularly blessed, and even these are not able to exhibit their capabilities to any advantage. In short these annual gatherings are in no way calculated to give the outside world a correct idea of athletics at Queen's. This fact has for some time been recognized, but the students seem to organize "games" each session by pure force of habit. What the object may be we fail to perceive. Ordinarily, athletic clubs go through a regular course of training, and at the end give an entertainment of some kind to show their friends the amount of perfection at which they have arrived. Here, our club has an annual meeting at the end of the session, elects officers, and disbands for vacation, immediately after which the sports are held and the club relapses into a state of coma until the next annual meeting. The club, as such, does no training, and has no particular end in view, unless these sports on University Day can be called an end. As far as we can see the only purpose served is

in assisting to celebrate University Day, but in our humble opinion this would be accomplished with much more pleasure to the spectators by a good football match. We presume that the Athletic Association will be holding its annual meeting before long, and we hope that some one will see to it that the date of the games be so placed that they may be an exhibition of results achieved by the club as a club, or that they be dropped altogether.

SOME time ago there arose between the Freshmen and the rest of the students what in mild language might be termed an unpleasantness. The cause of the strained relations between the parties was the refusal of the Freshmen to submit to the Concursus, at least as it was then being conducted, and a climax was reached when the Seniors attempted to arrest an offending Freshman. His companions in iniquity (?) flew to his assistance and the fracas became general. The unexpected appearance of the Principal soon allayed the storm, and the contestants separated but with lowering and vengeful looks. The Senate then decreed the death of the Concursus. The Freshmen were jubilant, and the Seniors, chagrined and smarting under their defeat, became desperate. In solemn and secret conclave they resolved to expel the Freshmen from all college societies for the remainder of the session. This threat was carried out so far as the Alma Mater Society could do it. The next event in this interesting history was brought about by the A. M. S. asking the Senate for the use of the college buildings in which to hold the annual *Conversazione*. The Senate would grant the request only on condition that the Freshmen were reinstated in the A. M. S. This the Seniors refused to do and so there will be no *Conversazione* given by the A.M.S. this session. This is much to be regretted. We

believe the citizens as a rule enjoy these entertainments, and we feel sure they are but a very small return for the many kindnesses received by the students from the good people of Kingston.

Now on whom are we to lay the blame for this very-much-to-be-regretted state of affairs? So far we have taken no part whatever in the transactions, and are thus in a position to give an impartial opinion, and this we purpose doing. Those upon whom we lay the blame will probably cry out that we are favoring one class. They may even accuse us of presumption. This we shall regret, but these accusations shall not affect our opinion nor deter us from expressing it. The origin of the whole trouble we lay upon the shoulders of the Seniors, or rather upon those Seniors to whom was deputed the management of the Concursus. We know that on many occasions the charges preferred against the accused were trivial in the extreme, and that in the conduct of the cases judges and counsel seemed to forget that the accused was a fellow student and not merely an object for raillery and ridicule. It was this and this alone that led to the rebellion. When the Seniors knew that there was a widespread feeling of discontent among the Freshmen, they would in all probability have sustained the dignity of the Concursus and at the same time have succeeded in bringing to account those students who really had been guilty of gross offences, if instead of attempting to coerce them they had adopted more conciliatory measures. The action of the Senate has, of course, been harshly criticised by some, but under the circumstances they adopted the only course open to them. If the Concursus could not be carried on without ill-feeling and open war, the Senate, as the governing body of the College, were in duty bound to suppress it. The Seniors then thought that their dignity required some

retribution to be dealt out to the Freshmen and so the latter were expelled from the A.M.S. This, instead of maintaining the dignity of the Seniors, only rendered them ridiculous. It reminds one of children who when they have a falling out refuse to play with one another. Then follows the crowning act in the refusal of the Senate to grant the A.M.S. the use of the University buildings unless the Freshmen were restored to all their rights and privileges. In this action the Senate have shown nothing but consistency. Having refused to countenance the action of the Senior year then, they were in duty bound to follow up and refuse to countenance the exclusion of the Freshmen from the *Conversazione*, as they would virtually have done by allowing the College building to be used for the entertainment. Nor do we blame the students for standing by their actions. There would have been a certain tinge of dishonour to the Society, had it retracted its former expression of opinion, and once more received the wayward Freshmen within its fold. As it is, we think, perhaps, all has been for the best. We lose our *Conversazione*, but there are many lessons to be learned from the loss, and we trust that these will have fruit in the future.

POETRY.

UNFINISHED.

THE day has ended and the sun is set,
Unfinished is the task I planned to do;
I sit and ponder o'er with deep regret
The golden sunshine vanished from my view.

And thus full oft at last, when life doth close,
And toil is ended for the restless feet,
And for the busy hands a long repose,
The cherished work of life is incomplete.

O Thou who knowest all from sun to sun,
From birthday morning to death's evening chill,
Look on Thy children, with their tasks undone,
In loving kindness, and forgive them still.

THE GLEANER.

IN ages past, the gentle Ruth went forth
To glean in fields by reapers harvested:
No field of thickly standing grain she found,
From which she soon might gather heavy sheaves,
But stubble, save where here and there was seen,
A stalk of grain still standing all alone,
A stalk the reaper in his haste o'erlooked.
And here and there a straw lay broken down,
Perhaps by careless reapers' feet, or yet,
Bowed down beneath its own increasing weight.
And these in patience gleaned she from the field,
And when the sun was sinking in the west,
Came singing home, rejoicing in her work.

Thus go thou forth to friendship's harvest field,
Nor seek for those the reapers gather first,
But gather those that in their haste or pride,
They leave alone upon the barren field.
Glean up the ones by cruel feet trod down;
And those who by their sinful weight lie crushed.
Glean up these fallen and forsaken ones.
And when at night thou bringest home thy sheaf,
'Twill yield, when purged, a richer harvest far,
Than greater ones from thickly standing grain.

W. F. SMALL.

DE MASSA OB DE SHEEPFOL'.

De massa ob de sheepfol',
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin,
Look out in de gloomerin' meadows,
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he call to de hirelin' shepa'd,
Is my sheep, is dey all come in?

O, den says de hirelin' shepa'd,
Dey's some dey's black and thin,
And some, dey's po' ol' wedda's,
But de res' dey's all brung in,
But de res' dey's all brung in.

Den de massa ob de sheepfol',
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin,
Goes down in de gloomerin' meadows,
Whar de long night rain begin—
Lo he le' down de ba's ob de sheepfol',
Callin' sof', Come in, Come in,
Callin' sof', Come in, Come in!

Den up t'ro de gloomerin meadows,
T'ro de col' night rain and win',
And up t'ro de gloomerin' rain faf,
Whar de sleet fa' pie'cin' thin,
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfol'
Dey all comes gadderin' in;
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfol'
Dey all comes gadderin in.

TRUST.

I KNOW not if the dark or bright
 Shall be my lot;
 If that wherein my hopes delight
 Be best or not.

It may be mine to drag for years
 Toil's heavy chain;
 Or day or night, my meat be tears
 On bed of pain.

Dear faces may surround my hearth
 With smiles and glee;
 Or I may dwell alone, and mirth
 Be strange to me.

My bark is wafted from the strand
 By breath divine,
 And on the helm there rests a hand
 Other than mine.

One who has known in storms to sail
 I have on board;
 Above the raging of the gale
 I have my Lord.

He holds me when the billows smite;
 I shall not fall.
 If sharp, 'tis short; if long, 'tis light;
 He tempers all.

Safe to the land! Safe to the land!
 The end is this;
 And then with Him go hand in hand
 Far into bliss.

DEAN ALFORD.

EXTRACT FROM "OCEAN TO OCEAN,"

Principal Grant, in his famous journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in 1872 passed through the settlements now disturbed by the rebellion. In his "Ocean to Ocean" he thus describes them: "The South Saskatchewan, where we crossed, is from 200 to 250 yards wide. The west bank is 175 feet high, and the east somewhat higher. Groves of aspens, balsams, poplars and small white birch are on both banks. The valley is about a mile wide, narrower than the valley of the Assiniboine or the Qu'Appelle, though the Saskatchewan is larger than the two put together. In the spring the river is discolored by the turbid torrents along its banks, composed of the melting of snows and an admixture of soil and sand, and this color is continued through the summer by the melted snow and ice and the debris is borne along with them from the Rocky Mountains. Near the ferry an extensive reserve of land has been secured for a French half-breed settlement. After crossing most of us drove rapidly to Fort Carleton, 18 miles distant on the North Saskatchewan. The eighteen miles between the two

rivers is a plateau, not more at its highest than 300 feet above either stream. The soil looks light and sandy but sufficiently rich for profitable farming. From the ancient bank of the river, above the fort, is a good view of the course of the north stream. It is a noble river, rather broader, with higher banks and a wider valley, than the south branch. The usual square of four or five wooden buildings, surrounded by a high plank fence, constitutes "the fort," and having been intended for defence against Indians only, it is of little consequence that it is built on low ground, so immediately under the ancient bank of the river that you can look down into the enclosure and almost throw a stone into it from a point on the bank. One hundred miles lower down the two rivers meet. Half way down is Prince Albert."

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

FROM A NON-COMMERCIAL POINT OF VIEW.

THE Glasgow United Young Men's Christian Association, though under this name it is still fresh and youthful, has, as an institution, now reached a mellow age. Its origin is dated from 1814, when, and until a few years ago, it was known as the "Glasgow Young Men's Society for Religious Improvement." George J. Stevenson, M.A., in a work entitled, "Historical Records of the Young Men's Christian Association," claims for the London (England) Society the high honor of being parent of similar associations; and Mr. Hind Smith, Secretary of the London Association, justly proud of the honor thus conferred, has made the astounding statement that the parent association, over which he holds sway, has now 2,779 branches. A writer in the *Young Men's Christian Magazine* thus explains this wonderful assertion: "By branches he (Mr. Smith) means 800 societies in America, 500 in Germany, 273 in Switzerland, and many more all over the globe, with the formation of which the London Society had as little to do as had the building of Stenderden steeple with the wrecks on the Goodwin sands." Now, so far as the Queen's Y.M.C.A. is concerned, being of necessity one of the "many more all over the globe," we heartily homologate the above writer. The Y.M.C.A. here is flourishing and doing excellent work; we are not aware that it has even once received from London a Go!-speed in its labor of love. Is it possible that a loving parent could be so neglectful of its offspring? Without, however, entering upon a discussion of this matter of priority, we may simply say that the Society founded in London by Mr. George Williams dates from 1844, while that of Glasgow, as already stated, goes back to 1824. In an able article contributed to a past number of the *Young Men's Christian Magazine*, D. M. West, Esq., Glasgow, thus refers to the Y. M. C. A., of that city:

"The formation of 'The Glasgow Young Men's Society for Religious Improvement,' on the 19th February, 1824, by the late David Nasmyth, the founder of City Missions, marked an era in the history of Young Men's Christian

Associations. Twelve meetings of young men were formed in different parts of the city during the first year of the Society's existence. And it is a remarkable fact that since the year 1824 till the present time the Association has had an uninterrupted existence, and has now two hundred meetings of young men, who assemble once a week for the study of the Scriptures. The questions may be fairly asked, What is the secret of the vitality of such an Association? and, What is the method which has been adopted to secure for nearly sixty years the attention and interest of young men in the study of the word of God? A description of the method adopted in one meeting may be fairly taken as an illustration of the method followed by the other meetings in connection with the Association. At the annual business meeting of the branch the members decide on the portion of Scripture which will form the subject of study for the session or year. Sometimes one of the Epistles is chosen such as "Romans," or "Hebrews," the "Life of our Lord," or the Old and New Testaments embracing "A History of the Church" under both economies, or a miscellaneous course, with a monthly series on the "Conversations of Christ," or "The Conversions Recorded in Scripture." As soon as the subject of study is settled, a syllabus is prepared, when the members either select from it a topic or take up one chosen for them. The syllabus is then printed, so that every member, in the event of his absence, knows the subject which will be taken up. The time of meeting is either the Sabbath morning or evening. After praise and prayer, the minute of the previous meeting is read, embodying a brief report of the essay and of the points spoken on. The Scriptures are then read, followed by the essay and the conversation introduced by one of the younger members. Any one is then at liberty to speak on the subject. The chairman sums up, and enforces any point of special importance. Praise and prayer follow, the roll is called, and a collection made. The Young Men's Meeting by this method promotes not only the personal but the social study of the Scriptures. The mutual communication of ascertained Scripture truth is the distinguishing characteristic of the Young Men's Fellowship Meeting, and the value of such meetings is in proportion to the extent in which each member prepares and takes part in the exercises. The suggestiveness of the Word of God is most strikingly manifested by this method of Scripture Study."

Of the advantages of the Association the writer specifies (1) the discovery of one's own ignorance; (2) the acquirement of scriptural knowledge; (3) the best means of preparation of Christian work; and (4) the best means of preparation for the Christian sanctuary. Mr. West, in the foregoing, has pointed out the method of working of the branches of the Glasgow Y. M. C. A. But to Canadians the Scottish idea of a *branch* will not be altogether apparent, since it is not exactly that of England, America, or Canada, but consists of a Young Men's Meeting held

in a church-vestry, school-room, hall, or any other appropriate place, and may be either denominational or un denominational. If a branch be denominational, it is simply so in name; for the Association has this pleasing feature, that it aims at following in the footsteps of the Apostles by "endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." The two hundred meetings, referred to by Mr. West, are scattered throughout the city and suburbs, and all combined go to form the general Association, which has its centre of operation in the Christian Institute, where there is a lecture-hall, classrooms, library, reading-room, bath-room, refreshment room, etc. The Association maintains a paid secretary, whose duties, though arduous, are greatly lightened by an efficient voluntary directorate, backed by a council chosen from the various branches. In order to render more effectual the work of the Association, what are called District Centres have of late years been established and around these cluster the individual district branches. All business immediately affecting each district is transacted by a directorate, subordinate to the general directorate and council; and these district centres as well as in the central building of the Association, there are reading-rooms and class-rooms. While, as has been shown, the paramount aim of the Association is the spiritual good of the members, both mental and physical culture also receive due attention. During the winter months, classes are held in the Institute and at the various district centres, and are presided over by able teachers, while a series of popular lectures is given in the large hall by men of high standing. The last lecture was delivered by the Duke of Argyle, his subject being, "What is science?" In addition to the special work of the Association, a vigorous Sabbath School is carried on; and many of the members also engage in active mission and evangelistic work. We must not, however, omit to note the monthly issue of the *Young Men's Christian Magazine*, which is always replete with sound spiritual instruction specially adapted to the wants of young men. The conditions of admittance to the Association are church membership and subscription to the "Parish Basis." There is at present a membership of 7000; yet, when we are told that in Glasgow there are 100,000 young men engaged in commercial and similar pursuits, we are reminded that there is still plenty scope for the carrying on of a grand and good work in that city by the Y. M. C. A.

THE CHANCELLOR'S CIRCULAR.

IN the answer given by the Trustees to the Government, with reference to the proposed Confederation of Universities, it was stated that the Board would not be in a position to take final action till its general meeting on April 29th, and that it was hoped that before that date it would know clearly the mind of the graduates, benefactors and other corporators of Queen's. Since that interim answer was made, Kingston has spoken at a great public

meeting, the resolutions passed at which we have given in our columns; so has the County Council; and meetings have been held at Deseronto, Seymour, Perth, Brockville, and other places, the resolutions of which were in line with those of Kingston. No voice having been heard on the other side, the Trustees might well feel themselves justified in deciding according to the votes that have been cast; but the Chancellor, to make the assurance doubly sure, has sent this month a circular to the graduates and leading benefactors in other parts of the Province and Dominion, asking for their views on the subject. We append the circular and request our subscribers to take it as addressed to themselves if they have not received a copy, and to answer the questions before the 29th. In words that some of them have heard before, we say, "Speak no more, or for ever afterwards keep silent."

Queen's University, Kingston, 2nd April, 1885.

Replies to the following questions are requested to be forwarded without delay:

QUESTIONS.

1. Are you in favor of Queen's entering the proposed confederation of Colleges, giving up the University powers she enjoys by Royal Charter and moving to Toronto?

Answer:

2. As a large expenditure would be required to transfer the University from Kingston, would you be ready to assist in such a work?

Answer:

3. Do you generally favor the views of the Board of Trustees as expressed in the Report of the 13th January, 1885, that the University should remain permanently at Kingston, and that every effort should be made to build it up and extend its usefulness?

Answer:

Signature,.....

P. O. Address,.....

More than one person can enter replies with their Names and Addresses below.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.

Kingston, 2nd April, 1885.

SIR,—At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees a Special Committee's report was adopted, setting forth the views of the Board on the question of University confederation. But as Queen's is supported by private beneficence it was felt that all its constituents throughout the Dominion should be consulted before final action was taken. With that object in view, it was decided to obtain an expression of opinion from as many friends and supporters as possible before the meeting of Convocation to be held on the 29th inst.

You will find appended a copy of the report adopted by the Trustees (dated 13th January, 1885), together with a sheet containing three leading questions, to which your attention is earnestly directed.

The friends and benefactors of Queen's throughout the Dominion are so numerous that it will be impossible for me to reach them all by circular letter. I trust, however, that you will have the goodness to wait upon those in your neighborhood who are interested in the subject, and obtain an expression of their views and transmit the same to me in the enclosed envelope.

Replies to the questions, with the names of individuals, may be entered on the enclosed sheet.

I beg respectfully to request that you will give this matter your attention without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Chancellor.

The Report adopted by the Trustees on the Memorandum of the Minister of Education, embracing a scheme for the confederation of the Universities and Colleges:

"The memorandum is of a very important character. The committee regard it as the expression of an earnest desire on the part of the Minister of Education, and the Government whom he represents, to promote by a comprehensive measure the interests of higher education throughout the Province. It is certainly an invitation to Queen's University, along with the other seats of learning in Ontario, to participate in a public expenditure on terms set forth in the scheme. The committee recognize this desire on the part of the Minister and the Government, and are of opinion that the authorities of the University should be grateful for the expression of this aim and intention to stimulate higher education. It is with no little satisfaction that the committee notices in the scheme a practical recognition that Queen's is doing no inconsiderable part of the university work of Ontario.

Without entering at this stage into the details of the scheme, it is obvious that to accept the invitation now offered, and participate in the advantages of the proposed union, two things are required. It is indispensably necessary that the whole establishment of Queen's University should be moved from Kingston to Toronto, and that the university powers now enjoyed under Royal Charter should be held in abeyance.

The transfer to Toronto is no easy matter. It is estimated that a quarter of a million of dollars would be needed to establish Queen's in Toronto on the same scale as at present. This may or may not be an over-estimate, but the trustees have not at their command any sum which they could divert to such a purpose. Queen's is endowed and supported by private benefactions. All funds are actively employed in promoting the work of education, and in order to move to Toronto it would be absolutely necessary to raise money specially for that purpose. Until this is done the committee could not recommend the trustees to accept the invitation to enter the confederation. There are other considerations which weigh with the committee. A large portion of the endowment and building fund was obtained for Queen's

University at Kingston, and removal to Toronto would be considered by many a breach of the understanding upon which the funds were subscribed.

The friends and supporters of Queen's have always felt the need of a university in Eastern Ontario. Such a seat of learning has a powerful influence in inducing young men to enter upon university life. It has an incalculable influence in promoting the development of merit and genius throughout a wide surrounding district. Many a student comes to Kingston who would not go to Toronto at all. This advantage would be lost to the eastern half of Ontario if Queen's were moved away from Kingston, and the cause of higher education would proportionately suffer. Again, Kingston is regarded as a place peculiarly suitable for a university seat. In a great city the university, however imposing it may be made, can never be a dominant feature. The mercantile interests will always overshadow the educational. But in Kingston the university is the dominant feature. Its influence pervades the whole atmosphere. Again, students can live at a cheaper rate—a most important consideration to many; and what is of vast importance to all, they are not exposed to the temptations of a large city. Queen's has undoubtedly a power of usefulness in Kingston which she could never have if moved elsewhere. To move would sever Queen's from traditions, associations and affections; and by what so much as these does any college live and grow?

The committee hold the view that the interests of the public and the cause of higher education in the Province of Ontario will be immensely better served by the existence of two or more well-equipped universities than by having only one. It is not an advantage to have all the educated men of the country cast in the same mould. Several centres of education result in distinctive features of teaching. As Scotland has been a great gainer by the contributions of thought given to her sons by her four universities, so also would Canada by having more than one. The four universities of Scotland were established when Scotland had less than half the population which Ontario now numbers. The seats of learning, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's and Aberdeen, have long been famous. They are all situated at points some forty miles apart. They are all in part state supported. When the Government recently proposed to reduce the number by obliterating the smallest, St. Andrew's, an indignant protest arose from one end of the country to the other, and to-day a fifth is being established to meet the intellectual wants of a population only one half larger than that of Ontario. Scotland is justly celebrated for her system of higher education and her universities, and the success which they have achieved is the strongest testimony we can have that Ontario should have more than one.

At the present moment the universities of Scotland are attended by over six thousand students while Ontario, with two-thirds of the population, has under fifteen hundred. The proportion of the Scotch universities would be to Ontario four thousand students. To have such a

number of students congregated at one university seat would for many reasons be undesirable. Similar remarks will apply to Germany, perhaps the most economical and best educated country in the world. Numerous universities in the United States are being endowed to an unprecedented extent by benefactions from private individuals, who recognize the healthy influence which is exercised upon the whole community by a sufficient number of flourishing centres of learning in various districts. The nearest approach to centralization has been in England; but even there the rivalry of Oxford and Cambridge has had a beneficial influence, and it is now admitted that the benefit would have been greater had there been more than two centres of thought. More recently England has added the universities of Durham, London and Victoria, and to-day colleges richly endowed are springing up in every section of England and Wales.

For the various reasons set forth, the committee are unable to recommend that the trustees should resolve to enter the proposed union. There are other reasons of a special character which need not be alluded to. One thing is perfectly obvious to the committee. The true interests of the country and especially the cause of higher education in Eastern Ontario requires that Queen's College should remain fixed to her moorings. If Scotland has for centuries supported four famous universities, Ontario with her two millions of intelligent people requires at least two well equipped centres of higher education. While the existence of these institutions would lead to a generous rivalry, productive of activity and excellence, it is to be feared that there were only one, it might relapse into a state of lethargy, from which would result only dullness and mediocrity.

These are the views of the committee, and as far as ascertained, they are the views of every graduate and benefactor of the university. But as Queen's is supported by private beneficence it is only right to consult all its constituents throughout the Dominion before final action is taken concerning the scheme submitted to the board.

The committee recommends that a respectful representation be made to the Government embodying the views of the authorities of Queen's University regarding the policy of higher education in Ontario, and the necessity imposed on them of delay till the Convocation, to be held in April next, before taking final action on the memorandum submitted by the Minister. They desire also to express their satisfaction that the wisdom of enlisting in university work private and denominational liberality, as well as public endowment and grants, is recognized in the memorandum. This policy, the Committee submit, cannot possibly be limited to one locality. When there has grown up, in a great measure through sacrifices made by the people of Eastern Ontario, a university like Queen's the policy must be applied to this section of the country, unless the resources of the province are to be brought into unfair competition with the proved necessities of a section of the province. Otherwise, the State would be

seeking to crush local effort, and local effort for the public benefit of the most generous and persistent kind.

In the opinion of the committee, then, a recognition by the Government of Queen's University and of the necessities of Eastern Ontario is required in a just and comprehensive measure of higher education. As to the form that this recognition should assume the committee do not at this stage express an opinion. They do not doubt that the Government will recognize the justice of what they have advanced, and in that case a way of combining public and private liberality in university work can be found in Kingston as well as in Toronto. They recommend that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Government to confer with it regarding the whole subject.

In conclusion, the committee desire to thank the Minister of Education for the attention which he is giving to the all-important subject of higher education in Ontario.

(Signed.)

SANDFORD FLEMING, Chairman of Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A VISIT TO BOND STREET CHURCH.

I HAVE been in jams of various kinds and degrees. I have shoved to get in at the Salvation Army, I have pushed my way through on Convocation day for a seat in the gallery, I have held my own in getting tickets for Irving and Terry. But of all the "squashings" I ever got, the worst was at Dr. Wild's church a few evenings ago. His subject as previously announced, was "England and Russia." The nature of it and the troublesome times seemed to have attracted a larger crowd than usual. At half past six the people began to gather, and by seven, the crowd at the three doors extended well out into the street. The swaying and shoving was something extraordinary. When, at last, the doors were thrown open, there was a scene of wild confusion. Those on the outside shoved like demons, and the result was that a struggling mass of humanity was squeezed between the door posts, and immediately on passing within was flung forward, almost as if shot from a cannon. When I reached the inside, and before I had time to think where I should go, I was borne by the crowd up-stairs and then along the gallery, and had just time to drop into what appeared to me to be the last vacant seat in the church. In a few seconds more, every available spot in the edifice was filled: all the sitting, standing and perching room was occupied. "Perching room," is perhaps a new term, but it is necessary here, to describe what I saw. The organ and choir are situated behind the pulpit, and on the choir railing, on the pulpit steps men were roosting. Some were even eyeing the gate of the pulpit as a desirable place. Soon the Doctor appeared, with his flowing beard and long hair, carrying a book under his arm. He immediately gave out a hymn which was heartily sung by all, after which he brought out his correspondence. This

consists of various letters that have been written to him during the week, and in which questions are propounded to him. The first one he took in hand was a long piece of paper about three feet in length, and had evidently been made by sticking several sheets of foolscap together lengthwise. On it were quite a number of questions with some only of which he dealt. Then there were about six more written on ordinary note paper. All of these he answered at least to his own satisfaction, whether satisfactory to the correspondents it would be hard to tell. On finishing this he sat down, and the choir sang an anthem, following which was the prayer, and then his announcements. Among these were the following: He said he would lecture on "Men with Iron Shoes," a pet and well-worn subject with him, in St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, on Friday evening, "Next Sunday evening" he said, "I will address you here on the 'North Pole and Paradise.'" His address for the evening now followed: "My subject," he said "is England and Russia, my text you will find in Isaiah 41, 14, 'Fear not, thou worm Jacob, and ye men of Israel.'" He seems always to take a subject and then pick a text to suit. His sermon, if it can be so called, when boiled down was simply this: England is Israel, the Lord will help England, so Russia can do England no harm. If they fight, England will win. But they will not come to blows. Earl Dufferin is the diplomatist, and will arrange matters peaceably." In the early part of his address he worked himself into a great frenzy over Ireland's wrongs, when an enthusiastic Irishman right in front of him yelled out, "Hear! Hear!" This caused a hearty laugh which dampened the Dr's ardour considerably. Again, when speaking of Dufferin, the congregation cheered him; and towards the end, when he referred to the trouble in the North West they again cheered, and this time he told them he would allow them to cheer. The service closed in the usual way, and "God Save the Queen," was played on the organ as the people dispersed. When I took up my overcoat to put it on, the person next me very obligingly seized it and held it while I got into it. Then as I left the heated building and passed out into the cool night air, I could not help thinking what a strange performance it all was.

POLLUX

LECTURES IN PHILOSOPHY.

To the Editor of the Journal:

SIR,—I noticed in an editorial in the last JOURNAL an expression of the wish, or hope, that before another session would begin, the lectures in Mental and Moral Philosophy would be printed and in the hands of each member of that class, and as I read it I thought to myself, "How well developed must the 'bump' of hope be in the head of the writer of that editorial!" This is one of the old, weather-beaten subjects for discussion in the JOURNAL. It slumbers for a while and then bursts out again into full activity just at the moment when it is least expected

But still the lectures are unprinted, and in my opinion will remain unprinted, until, at least, all who are now with us, except possibly the professors, will have departed with their B.A.'s and M.A.'s to return to the halls of Queen's no more. Of course, such an undertaking as the printing of a set of lectures in Philosophy has some difficulties. It would require great care, and it could not be accomplished without considerable labor. But that is nothing in this world. We all have to work, and work briskly too, for example in the Philosophy class. And such a thing has been done before. A little more than two years ago Prof. Dupuis went quietly to work and had his lectures printed, and there is no one who can deny that this not only has been a boon to all the classes in mathematics since that time but also will be to all in the future. It was a good thing and we would like more of it in other classes. Instead of occupying a great part of the time in taking down the notes, these notes are all nicely printed, ready for use, and moreover, they are correct and complete, and this is more than can be said of any notes ever taken down in class.

We all know that in order to get over the work, Prof. Watson is forced to read fast, but this does not alter the fact that when he does lecture at such a rate, it is simply absurd to expect any one to get down what he says accurately or with any degree of fulness. The class has been told repeatedly to synopsise, but that is not so simple. Philosophy is a new thing to those who enter the junior class, and it is difficult to distinguish the important from the unimportant points in a subject about which they know next to nothing. It is generally the case that desperate efforts are made to get down every syllable as it falls from the lips of the professor. This, of course, cannot be done, and minor points are often carefully noted and the important ones ignored. Hours upon hours are consumed after the class in filling in long blanks, in trying to make out what has been written, in arranging, revising, changing words, etc., etc. Now this is not Philosophy. It is downright hard disagreeable work, and when it is kept up day after day from the beginning until the end of the session it becomes simply a nuisance. It invariably tends to create a distaste for the subject. How different it would be, if, on the other hand, the lectures were printed. Less time would be required for the writing exercise, and more could be devoted to Philosophy itself. I do not, however, expect such a blissful state to be realized, at least in our day. It has been talked over repeatedly and the result has been—talk.

Yours despairingly,

BERTO.

→EXCHANGES←

The *Dalhousie Gazette* for March is a very interesting number. The article on the Gilchrist Scholarship, with the names and records of the different winners since its foundation, contains a great deal of useful information.

The *Owl*, from Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., comes to us with the request "Please Exchange," modestly written in pencil on its peculiar cover. It is evidently well edited and its make-up exceedingly neat, so we willingly comply with the request.

Rouge et Noir, from Trinity College, Toronto, has again filed an appearance—No. 1 of the sixth volume. Among other interesting articles it contains a common-sense and concise review of the Federation scheme, evidently written by some one who is well acquainted with the views of the authorities of Trinity.

The *Niagara Index* is a paper which appears to be held in high estimation by the majority of our exchanges, but we really fail to see wherein the special excellence consists. The contributed articles are barely up to the average, the editorials decidedly weak. The clippings, if we judge by quantity, good, and the exchange department is apparently conducted by some freshman whose tongue runs away with his brains. Alleged wit is readable to a certain extent, but it does not take one long to become surfeited with it.

We were rather amused to notice the opinion of the *Varsity* as expressed by our friend, the *Argosy*. "The *Varsity*, we think, would be a pretty good paper, if it hadn't such a terribly good opinion of itself and its college." It might be remarked that this is the opinion entertained by nearly all our exchanges. By the way, the last number of the *Argosy* was rather above the average. The article on Milton is decidedly readable, though the style is rather too florid.

The *Bates Student* comes forward with its "creed", as regards the province of a college paper, and it must certainly be admitted that the rules therein expressed exhibit a great deal of common sense. But does our friend practice what he preaches? We have our doubts upon this point. There is one very bad habit, which someone connected with the *Student* has fallen into, and that is the habit of rolling a paper up in a wrapper so tightly that one might fell an ox with it. We always recognize the *Student* by this peculiarity, and were it almost any other paper, it would be consigned to the receptacle without being blasted open. As it is, however, the conglomeration to be found within generally succeeds in tempting us to set our fighting man to work with a crowbar to remove the outer case and reveal the curiosity.

The young ladies who manage the *Hamilton Monthly* are generally very judicious, but the March number contains one article headed "Critique," which displays lamentable puerility and ignorance. It commences thus: "The short, though beautiful poem by Oliver Goldsmith, entitled 'The Village Preacher,' is more than worthy of a few short remarks," and goes on in what amounts to nothing more than a weak attempt at a paraphrase, such

"Deserted Village" somewhere, and seeing the name "Oliver Goldsmith" annexed, has deemed it a charity to bring this obscure poet before the notice of the public. The result is to make one feel both amused and indignant. It is only fair to state that the articles in the *Monthly* are usually of high class, and we trust that such lapses will be of rare occurrence.

It has never been our fortune to come across the *Colby Echo* until the last number presented its appearance. Not to speak of a handsome make up, it is one of the most carefully edited college papers we receive. There is in the number now before us an article on the political status of the negro of the South, which, although the subject is not perhaps such an one as we might expect to find treated of, is written in that exceedingly pleasant, argumentative style which indicates a clear brain and an unbiased opinion. There is an air of solidity about the *Echo*, which we regret to say, is wanting with the greater number of college papers.

The *Oberlin Review* fails to see the necessity for an exchange column in a college paper, its main objection to such an "institution" being that the space is usually filled with useless and senseless wrangle. There is great want of logic in such an argument. We readily admit that five out of every six of our exchanges do have columns filled with nothing but petty bickering, such as can be of no possible interest to anybody, but we must not condemn all on this account. A properly conducted exchange column, devoted to fair and impartial criticism of the productions of fellow-students of other colleges, and conducted in a friendly and fraternal spirit, can, we believe be productive of much good. For example, the exchange department of the *Notre Dame Scholastic*, or that of the *Nassau Lit.*, is quite as readable, even from a literary point of view, as any other part of these excellent periodicals. It is the low attempts at wit of such as the *Niagara Index*, and the puerile squabbling of some of the smaller fry, which have brought about the feeling of disgust which is leading many of our friends to abolish their exchange columns.

COLLEGE WORLD.

AMHERST has none but her own graduates on her staff.

The average salary of the American College Professor is said to be \$1,530.

The centennial of the founding of the University of Heidelberg, Germany, occurs next year. Imposing ceremonies are to be held.

An American College is to be established at Shanghai, China.

The scholarships and fellowships given at Oxford amount to \$500,000 annually.

In England, one man in every 5,000 takes a college course; in Scotland, one in 615; in Germany, one in 213; in the United States, one in 2,000.

The University of Vermont has the oldest student on record. He is 83 years old, and is said to be a specialist in Sanscrit and poker.

English sweet girl graduates wear gowns and mortar boards like the men. The only way to tell one from the other is to wait for a mouse.

McGill has 525 students this session. There are 100 in the graduating classes.

Princeton must be going to the dogs. Her students have withdrawn from the rowing association and are going to commence study.

Nine young ladies lately received the degree of A.B. from the Royal University of Ireland.

A Chinese student, Van Phan Lee by name, recently took the first prize for English Composition at Yale.

More than a fourth of the students in German Universities are Americans.

The Russian Universities are strictly guarded by detachments of troops quartered in them, at the expense of the institutions themselves.

Out of 333 colleges in this country, 155 use the Roman, 140 the English, and 34 the Continental pronunciations of Latin.

The first college ever opened to women was the Wesleyan Female College of Georgia. It was founded by the State in 1838.

The expenses of Yale College boat crew were \$7,000. For this year's expenses \$4,800 have been already subscribed.

Dalhousie has about 50 law students, and about 25 in the medical department.

The Columbia juniors had the choice of reading the "Fairie Queene," or "Paradise Lost," and chose the latter by a large majority.

At the University of Virginia there is said to be no regularly prescribed course of study, no entrance examinations, no vacations, except the summer one, and but six holidays.

According to carefully prepared statistics, Yale College brings into New Haven about a million dollars a year.

A university will be opened in Iceland next year.

Amherst has the finest gymnasium in the world, costing \$88,000.

Owing to the judgment secured against the Chicago University, it is feared that its doors will have to be close.

The well-known astronomer, Simon Newcomb, has been elected to fill the vacancy in mathematics at the John Hopkins University.

Some (not many) of the American colleges are seeking to draw students by giving them, younger as well as older, an almost unlimited choice of subjects through all the years of their course. This in my opinion is a fundamental mistake.—*President McCosh.*

A judgment of about \$350,000 has been secured against the Chicago University. The entire property of the institution is valued at only \$400,000.

The class for the study of the Spanish has been started at Princeton. Spanish has for some time been a very popular elective at Columbia as well as at Notre Dame.

The Baptists of Iowa have \$245,000 invested in buildings and endowments, and thirty-one instructors are engaged in teaching 345 students in the four institutions under their patronage.

Matthew Arnold has declined the Merton professorship of English Literature at Oxford; he wishes to be free to devote himself to literary occupations.

The Alabama University is so crowded that the Faculty refuses to admit any more students until the buildings have been enlarged.

The legislature of Texas has set apart a million of acres of land, in addition to that already given, for its University. It also voted forty thousand dollars for the erection of buildings.

A dispatch from Rome says the offer of Miss Caldwell of Virginia, to give \$300,000 to found a Catholic University at New York, similar to the College of the Propaganda Fide at Rome, has been submitted to the Pope. His Holiness intends to confer a signal mark of distinction upon the lady. The university will be opened shortly with an endowment of \$1,000,000.

The editors of the Syracuse University *Herald* appear to have been considerably agitated, recently, upon the subject of "cranks" in general, and commercial traveller cranks in particular. Notwithstanding this, however, they managed to get out a very creditable number of their paper. There would seem to be rather a superfluity of local matter, as compared with the extent of the literary department, but this might be considered an excellence, if looked at from another point of view.

It may interest some to know what a few rich men have done for the cause of education. John Hopkins gave \$1,143,000 to the university which he had founded. His gifts for the benevolent purposes amounted to \$8,000,000. Judge Parker gave \$3,000,000 to Lehigh University, Cornelius Vanderbilt gave \$1,000,000 to the Vanderbilt University, Stephen Girard gave \$8,000,000 to Girard College, John C. Green and his residuary legatees gave \$1,500,000 to Princeton College, Ezra Cornell gave \$1,000,000 to Cornell University, Isaac Rich bequeathed the greater part of his estate, which was appraised at \$1,700,000, to Boston University.

PERSONALS.

An old friend of Queen's now residing in Toronto has sent us the following items concerning some of our graduates in that city:

FRANK MONTGOMERY is reading hard, and is occasionally seen decorating an opera box at the Grand.

The manly form of Mr. H. W. WESTLAKE, '82, may now be seen on the streets of Toronto. He has given up school teaching and political economy and is turning his attention to the study of the healing art.

Mr. JOHN McLENNAN, '55, father of R. J. McLennan, '84, has been appointed sheriff of Victoria county.

Mr. H. H. WRIGHT says he is getting tired of Toronto, and talks of spreading his wings for flight to new pastures.

At the recent conversazione of Toronto University Queen's was represented. H. C. F., '81, and D. A. G., '78, purchased unto themselves tickets of admission, and wended their way thither on the appointed evening. D. A. G. says his companion pompously upheld the dignity of a Queen's grad. He also says there was no dancing, no refreshment rooms and no dark and inviting class rooms. There was, however, the usual jamming and failing to hear the music. In fact the whole thing compared unfavorably in point of hospitality and entertainment with those held by the students of Queen's.

One day D. A. G., '78, was called to the telephone. On going to the instrument he was told to come down to the Queen's Hotel and to bring the Revised Statutes with him. One of the members of his firm lives at the Queen's, and thinking that some important consultation was about to take place, D. A. got ready. He was proceeding out of the office door with the two ponderous volumes under his arm when R. J. M., '84, met him and wanted to know where he was going. At the same time D. A. spied his man who lives at the Queen's coming up stairs. Then it dawned upon him that somebody had put up a job on him, and immediately he made an undignified retreat into the office.

It was quite interesting to watch the effect which the personals on Queen's Grads in Toronto produced. One of the boys when asked if he had seen the JOURNAL said no, and immediately wanted to know why the question was asked. Being told that he therein received personal mention, he swore, and wanted to know if they said he was drunk. "Why," said he, "I did not pay up my JOURNAL subscription for several years, and I thought they had forgotten me altogether and struck my name off their list. What do they say about me anyway?" Another has not yet seen the JOURNAL. He has been "guyed" by many and told his picture is true to life. He is dying to see it and is imagining all sorts of exaggerated things. He confessed one day that he did not take much stock in the JOURNAL, not subscribing for it, and now he is suffering the consequence thereof.

MR. T. H. MCGUIRK has taken Horace Greely's advice and has gone west, to teach in Sarnia. Mr. McGuirk is missed, especially by those occupying the first bench in the Philosophy Class. He has undauntedly attempted an answer to every question put to him by the Professor, and always kept the class in the best humor. We regret very much indeed that he did not remain with us a little longer to see us through with our political economy.

DR. JOHN CLARKE, '72, is doing a lively practice in Peterborough. While attending the Royal he always stood well up in the list, and at the end of his third year the position of House Surgeon at the General Hospital in this city was given to him. His professional career has been as successful as his college course. Some time ago he was appointed Medical Health Officer for Peterborough and Ashburnham, and recently the Dominion Government has made him statistical officer for the same district. He has many warm friends in Kingston.

Our old friend, Mr. Adam Shortt, '83, who has been in Scotland since he left Queen's, has finished his work there and is contemplating a return to Canada about the end of May.

FOOT+BALL

SOME time ago Queen's sent a message to the Secretary of the Cornell Foot Ball Association to learn if it were possible to arrange for a match between Cornell and Queen's on next University Day, that is, about the middle of next October. However, those who had hoped for such an event have been disappointed, for the reply received recently by Mr. J. J. McLennan, Secretary of our Foot Ball Club, states that the Cornell men will find it impossible to visit Kingston on account of the number of engagements for future matches which have already been made. We regret this.

ALMA MATER.

THE lack of interest and the decreased attendance which characterize the meetings of the Alma Mater towards the end of the session are clearly exhibited now. The meetings are very poorly attended and but little is done at them, especially since it was decided that the usual conversation was not to be held this year. There are few in Queen's who are so loyal to their Alma Mater as to risk their chance of vanquishing their examinations merely for the sake of securing a full attendance at the Society. We cannot grumble, however, for this. The society has been well attended during the past session. Its meetings were interesting, orderly and a few lively scenes made monotony impossible. The last meeting of session was held on the evening of Saturday, April 25th.

OSSIANIC.

WE regret that we have not been able to give more space in the columns of the JOURNAL to the actions of this lively little College Society. The meetings are regular and quite interesting, and are, in a slight degree, more of the free and easy style than those of its big sister, the Alma Mater, which, by the way, is not so much larger sometimes after all. The programmes are more of a varied character in the Ossianic than the Alma Mater. Readings from the poems of Ossian and songs of Scotland are introduced occasionally as a variation from the heavier features in the entertainment. We sincerely hope that next session the Society may be in as prosperous a condition as it has been during the one that has just ended.

CHOICE SAYING FROM THE "TALMUD."

VERY expressive is the following legend, one of many woven around the name of Alexander the Great:—He wandered to the gates of Paradise and knocked for entrance.

"Who knocks?" demanded the guardian angel.

"Alexander!"

"Who is Alexander?"

"Alexander!—the Alexander!—the Alexander the Great!—the conqueror of the world!"

"We know him not," replies the angel; "this is the Lord's gate; only the righteous enter here."

The Rabbis say—

"The world stands on three pillars—law, worship, and charity."

"When he who attends the synagogue regularly is prevented from being present, God asks for him."

"Who gives charity in secret is greater than Moses."

"I never call my wife 'wife,' but 'home,' for she indeed makes my home."

"Thy yesterday is thy past; thy to-day thy future; thy to-morrow is a secret."

"The best preacher is the heart; the best book is the world; the best friend is God."

+DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.+

ONE of our Juniors is in trouble. He remarked in the presence of a lady friend that he would be happy if only he had a nice Tam o' Shanter. She replied that if he would buy enough wool for two Tams, she would knit two and give one to him. That was a fair bargain he thought, so he cheerfully trudged down town, bought the wool, paid 88 cents for it and handed it over to be changed into the required article of head gear. He has waited patiently for some time, but no cap has appeared, and he has just learned that the lady cannot knit and knows nothing about the art of making Tam o' Shanters. He says that he is out just 88 cents, and he is wishing he had the wool back, for, says he, "I know another girl on Alfred Street who would do it for me, in fact there are three of them who are just dying to knit me a Tam o' Shanter for nothing, and they would have bought the wool, too."

When the examination in Mathematics was quietly proceeding in Convocation Hall, all hands and the cook, to put it familiarly, were startled by a most terrific sneeze. It was simply the largest sneeze of the season. It was tremendous. The chandeliers almost rattled. A moment after there was a burst of laughter and applause, and it is said on good authority that the professors so far forgot themselves as to smile faintly. The culprit noticed shortly after that his spectacles were broken, and he is not very sure that it was not the force of the concussion that caused the break. "How did it happen, Mac?" the culprit was asked. "Bedad, I can't say, but I tell you what, it was a real stiffer."

In one of the letters from George Eliot, which Mr. Cross prints, occurs the following sentence: "I have seen Emerson—the first man I have ever seen." She then relates a story which she says Miss Bremer got from Emerson. "Carlyle," she relates, "was very angry with him (Emerson) for not believing in a devil, and to convert him took him among all the horrors of London—the gin-shops, etc.—and finally to the House of Commons, plying him at every turn with the question: "Do you believe in a devil now?"

There is no vice that doth so cover a man with shame as to be found false and perfidious; and therefore, Montaigne saith prettily, when he enquireth the reason why the word of a lie should be such a disgrace, and such an odious charge, "if it be well weighed, to say that a man lieth is as much as to say that he is brave towards God, and a coward towards men; for a lie faces God and shrinks from men.—Lord Bacon.

Prof. (to Freshman who came in late) "Ah, here comes the late Mr. F." Fresh (whose afternoon nap had infringed upon his recitation hour), "Ah, he is not dead but sleepeth."

At Queen's there's a Soph. called McPherson,
Altogether a very nice person;
But it sore did him vex
To have broken his specks,
And did well nigh set him a cursin.

Professor of History: "Does my question embarrass you?" Mr. D.: "Not at all Professor, not at all. It is quite clear. It is the answer that bothers me."

A thoroughbred Boston girl never calls it a "crazy quilt." She always speaks of that insane article as "non compos mentis covering."

Said Brougham, when he was a struggling lawyer: "Circumstances alter cases, but I wish I could get hold of some cases that would alter my circumstances."

Thomas Fuller was born in 1608. Few have surpassed him in wit. He was, notwithstanding, a man of great intellect. Fuller, having requested one of his companions to make an epitaph for him, was outwitted, having received the following reply:

"Here lies Fuller's earth."

He returned to dust in 1661.

COMMITTED.—"Vat a monster language!" said a Frenchman. "Here I read in ze newspaper zat a man commits murder, was committed for trial, and zen committed himself to a reportair. No wonder everyzing is done by committees."

FAIX!—Pat to tourist, who has taken shelter in a leaky mud cabin: "Dade and its soaked to the bone you'll be gettin' wid the sthrames through the roof! Come outside sort—it's dryer in the wet!"

TAKING HIM OFF.—English swell (pompously): "My stay in Skye and my movements in your country will be entirely dependent on the weather." Highland Drover: "Och, and I suppose she'll be a photographer then."

"AN OVER TRUE TALE.—Scotchman (to English tourist)—"Toot awaa, ma man, toot awaa; dinna ye boast sae muckle aboot yer ain countrie. Dinna ye ken that it was only caa'd Breetin' till Scotland cam' t' ye, an' then ye became Great Breetin'? Ay, an' ye've remained Great ever since. Ye'd be a'puir lot left to yersels!"

Justice (colored).—"When I said dat de men wasn't straight, what did you say?"

Witness.—"I said dat's so."

Justice.—"And when I said dat de man was crooked what did you say?"

Witness.—"I said dat's so."

Justice.—"And when I said dat de man wasn't upright what did you say?"

Witness.—"I said dat's so."

Justice.—"And now you swear you didn't say the man wasn't honest?"

Witness.—"No more I did. I thot you referred to the aheumatics the man had."